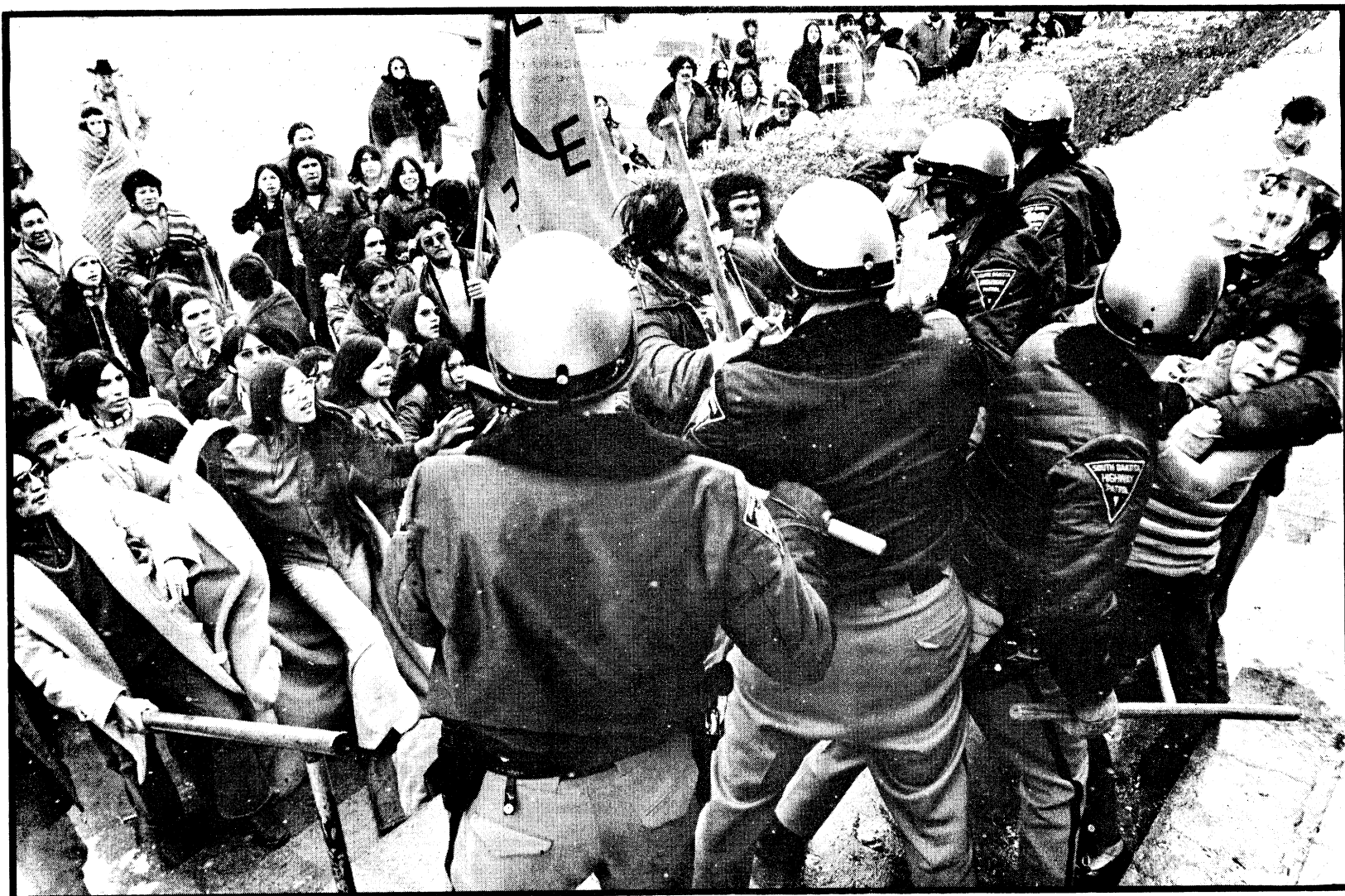




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IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON.

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Hart, Laura Levande, Sarah Plant, Barbara Plog,
Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster, Ron Sirak, Nancy Stiefel

Comrades: Judy Rabinovitz, Ron Alden

Correspondents: Schofield Coryell--Paris

McALESTER PRISON--Continued from page 1

though not fatally.

A full scale investigation of the Oklahoma
State Penitentiary has been authorized by the
Justice Department, federal officials announced
on October 28. The inquiry stems primarily from
the killing last May of prisoner Robert Forsythe,
who was gassed to death in his cell in the Rock.
Other murders and brutality will also be looked
into when a federal grand jury convenes in November.

While U.S. District Judge Luther Bohanon issu-
ed an order Last May 30 to end what he called wide-
spread violations of the constitutional rights of
prisoners, he is "not satisfied the State of Okla-
homa is in strict compliance with my orders." Ear-
lier he threatened to take federal control of the
prison if the State Corrections Department didn't
comply.

In the recent wave of protests at McAlester
Jim Goodridge says of the prisoners, "They're not
playing each other off now. They're realizing that
conditions in the prison system affect every in-
dividual the same."

--30--

[Thanks to Jodey Bateman and Jim Goodridge.]

INEZ GARCIA--Continued from page 10

Although the jurors, seven women and five men,
were instructed by the judge that the rape was ir-
relevant to the murder charge, they did reduce the
charge from first to second degree murder.

During her sentencing, Judge Lawson called
Inez Garcia a "huntress", referring to her search
with a rifle for the two rapists. Lawson also said
he wanted "to tell the thousands of ladies who
signed petitions" supporting Inez Garcia that the
U.S. is "a government by law and not a government
by men."

The defense plans to appeal the verdict. The
defense committee suggests that telegrams be sent
to Judge Stanley Lawson, and District Attorney
William Curtis, both at Salinas Courthouse, Sal-
inas, California; and Deputy District Attorney
Arthur Brauderick, Monterey County Courthouse, Mon-
terey, Calif. The Inez Garcia Defense Committee
needs money for the appeal. Write: Inez Garcia
Defense Committee, 722 Alcatraz, #101, Oakland,
Calif. 94609. Phone: (415) 841-6500, 653-9881.

--30--

[Thanks to Susan Rothaizer and the Berkeley Barb]

Dear Folks:

We know that times are hard for everybody right now--and they're hard for us too! LNS people don't spend money lavishly. We all get paid \$40.00 a week and living expenses in New York are pretty high. Our salaries are our only income--we all work at LNS full-time putting in a 50 to 60 hour week.

Besides this, we haven't gotten paid regularly in a couple of months--in fact we're all 10 weeks behind in our salaries now. Concretely, that means that more and more of us are getting eviction notices from landlords, turnoff threats on gas and electric bills and are scrounging and borrowing like crazy to try to keep up on the bills and buy groceries.

And our salaries are only the first things to go. That is, we get salaries when other pressing LNS bills have been paid. Right now, we can't even pay these bills.

We owe rent on the office for this month, phone, electricity and gas, payroll taxes, paper, office equipment servicing and etc. and our creditors are less than sympathetic.

We're also having trouble keeping up with vital weekly expenses, such as postage to mail out the packets and food for us to eat.

We need your support and we need it NOW! Please, please send us the largest amount you can on your bill--if you're paid up, send us a donation or ask your friends to contribute. We want to keep LNS going. Please help us!

The LNS Collective

PRISONERS BURN DOWN MAXIMUM SECURITY WING AT MCALESTER group of activist prisoners and attacking them with
"WE'VE GOT A BUNCH OF INMATE LEADERS IN HERE teargas in their cells.
WHO ARE NOT THROUGH YET"

McALESTER, Okla.(LNS)--Gutted by flames, McAlester Prison's disciplinary isolation unit--the "Rock"--was destroyed on Saturday October 19 when prisoners confined there set fire to it after taking two guards hostage. Prisoners' actions continued through Sunday, protesting policies at McAlester that have left five prisoners dead in the last three months, and others brutally beaten, stabbed and gassed.

The 48-cell maximum security wing of Oklahoma's only maximum security prison "was burned out and the roof caved in," said a McAlester firefighter. About \$1 million of damages are estimated. No injuries due to the fire were reported.

Saturday's uprising at the Rock, which housed 43 people, has been called by Corrections Director Russell Lash an attempt to "seize control of the prison and embarrass the administration."

After disarming a guard and setting fire to mattresses and paper, the prisoners went outside and stretched out on the ground. Riot police then surrounded them, beating them with billy clubs. It has been reported that Lash himself--who had been making a routine inspection of the Rock but quickly left when faced with a gun--participated in the beatings. (Lash has been under fire from prisoner and community groups alike, especially since his ousting of former Warden Harold Wilson, whose policies were considered too liberal by prison administrators.)

When the prisoners were confined to a 140-cell building Saturday night, many housed two to a cell, other protests took place, including smaller sporadic fires. Officials responded by splitting up the

"We've got a bunch of inmate leaders in here who are not through yet," warned one prisoner.

Most of the 43 prisoners in the Rock had been sent there because of their activism in Indian, black, and other prison groups, and because they are "personally disliked" by prison officials, explains Jim Goodridge, executive director of Help our Prisoners Exist (HOPE)--a prison support group.

While guards now claim they will have to use even more authority, "possibly using guns and clubs," officials were "pleased" at the way the uprising was handled.

Routine brutality has long been a grievance--in fact the object of ongoing protests. Only a week before the destruction of the Rock, a group of prisoners broke out of their cells in protest of one prisoner's confinement to the Rock.

"I think everybody who works there knows the tensions are high and have been for some time," noted Representative David Riggs of Tulsa.

In the last three months, five prisoners have been brutally killed. Two of the cases were reported by guards as "suicides". But on September 28, three prisoners were charged with one of the killings, and the other "suicide" is currently under investigation.

Also on September 28, the same day that both a black and an Indian activist prisoner were beaten, prisoners boycotted the mess hall--the scene of a number of killings and continual harassment of prisoners. Other protests have included hunger strikes and "lay-ins," with prisoners refusing to leave their cells.

And on October 13 another prisoner was stabbed,
(CONTINUED ON THE INSIDE FRONT COVER*****)

(See packets 633, 636, 638, 646, and 648 for additional stories on Puerto Rico.)

PUERTO RICAN CONSUMERS BOYCOTT ELECTRIC BILLS: TO PROTEST UNEQUAL RESIDENTIAL AND CORPORATE RATES

(Editor's note: The following is an edited version of an article that appeared in the October issue of Puerto Rico Libre, the bulletin for the Puerto Rican Decolonization Committee. Thanks to Claridad for additional information.)

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (LNS)--Island residents, who have been receiving soaring electricity bills in the last few months, have organized an island-wide boycott of the Water Resources Administration (AFF)--the Commonwealth Government department which controls electric service in Puerto Rico. Boycotters are refusing to pay their light bills and are demanding a progressive payment scale to eliminate the present policy which forces the Puerto Rican consumer to pay 2.77 cents per kilowat hour (KWH) of energy while American-owned companies pay as little as 0.43 cents per KWH.

According to Blanca Nelida Rosario, president of the Coordinating Committee to Boycott Light Bills organized in Buen Consejo, the electricity bills of some residents have jumped from \$12.00 per month to \$94.35 per month over a 6-month period.

It was in response to this type of increase that island residents began to spontaneously withhold payment of their electrical bills six months ago. As prices rose and more and more consumers refused to pay their bills, the AFF began to discontinue service to the individual boycotters.

The boycotters, many of whom are involved in the Puerto Rican independence movement, organized themselves into a Coordinating Committee to Boycott Light Payments. The campaign has spread to more than 40 communities throughout the island.

Residents of the San Francisco housing cooperative in Rio Piedras, many of whom have not paid their bills for the last six months, took the AFF to court for an injunction to reconnect service after the AFF had cut it off. The boycott made front page news in Puerto Rico when the U.S. District Court ruled that the AFF could not discontinue service without prior public hearings.

Since the ruling, the Association of Independentist Lawyers and the Legal Institute of Puerto Rico have agreed to organize groups of legal advisors in all parts of the island to help boycotters make requests for hearings before an impartial investigator to explain the complaint of AFF discrimination against the individual consumer in favor of the large industrial companies.

If a letter requesting a hearing is filed within ten days of refusal to pay the bill, the AFF may not legally cut off electrical services until it complies with the hearing request. Should the AFF proceed to cut off services, the consumer may bring charges against it.

Sample hearing request letters are being distributed throughout the island by the independence movement and boycott leaders are expecting the boycott to spread rapidly.

And last week the Puerto Rican Socialist Party announced that it had information implicating high government officials and the management of the Water Resources Administration in various attempts to sabotage electrical services. The sabotage was seen as an attempt to discredit the boycotting consumers as well as AFF union vice-president, Luis Nazario Baez. Baez has made individual statements supporting the boycott although the AFF union itself has not taken a stand.

Many other union leaders however, have announced their support of the boycott. These include: Jose Parsons of the Journalist's Union, Radames Acosta of the National Workers Union, and Pedro Grant, who is coordinator of the United Labor Movement (MOU). MOU is a federation of more than 100 unions representing 18% of all organized labor in Puerto Rico.

Grant announced that MOU would fight the "unjustified increase" in electricity costs which take place "while multinational and multi-millionaire enterprises operating in Puerto Rico are permitted to pay rates much lower than the public consumer."

According to a Water Resources Administration document, heavy industry--which consumes more than half of the electrical energy in the island--pays at rates much lower than the residential consumer. While the individual consumer pays 2.77 cents per KWH, American-owned petrochemical companies such as Union Carbide and Pittsburg Plate Glass pay 0.43 cents per KWH. According to a study done by Dr. Thomas Morales, the facilities of petrochemical companies such as these will consume during the next year more electrical energy than the entire amount consumed by 15 Latin American countries.

The AFF document also indicates that while the public lighting facilities in Puerto Rico--which are supported by public taxes--pay a rate of 5.69 cents per KWH, the U.S. Armed Forces pays 1.86 cents per KWH.

A report recently prepared by the Commission on Natural Resources of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives indicates that the amount paid for electrical energy by the industries which received such special rates during the last two years did not even equal the cost of the fuel used by the AFF to supply that electrical energy. And while such industries consumed 193 million KWH in 1971, in 1972 they consumed 837 million KWH.

In 1973, the AFF lost more than \$7 million through the service it gave to industries. And it has accumulated a debt with United States banks on which the interest payment alone is \$30 million annually.

In addition, recent hearings before the Puerto Rican House of Representatives studying the mining contracts proposed by Kennecott Copper and American Metal Climax--which intend to buy rights to Puerto Rico's copper deposits--have revealed that the proposed contract would allow the U.S. companies to buy electricity from the AFF at 0.7 cents per KWH--\$4 million less per year than it would cost the AFF to produce the power.

And while the average rates for industrial consumers decreased by 8% during the 1971-72 period, individual consumer rates increased by 16%.

The AFF presently holds a contract with the First National City Bank which is trustee for the U.S. bond holders which control the AFF. According to this contract, First National City Bank--also the largest stockholder of the AFF--can force it to raise its rates in order to insure "that at all times (the AFF) will fix, charge, and collect reasonable rates for services and will periodically adjust the same so that maintenance costs be paid and an equivalent of 120% of the debt and its interest be provided for."

The electric bill boycotters in the island are aware of these facts. The Coordinating Committee has been organizing educational forums as well as pickets, demonstrations and block meetings.

Boycotters are demanding that the huge debt that the AFF has accumulated with U.S. banks be frozen and the contract with First National City Bank be changed. They are also demanding a progressive payment scale for use of electrical energy.

Said a boycott leader, "We refuse to allow the colonial government to use Puerto Rican workers to subsidize U.S. corporations."

-30-

PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS PROVOKE VIOLENCE IN MOZAMBIQUE; 50 KILLED AND 100 WOUNDED IN CAPITAL

LOURENCO-MARQUES, Mozambique (LNS)--Portuguese commandos attacked Frelimo soldiers on October 21, resulting in widespread violence that left about 50 dead and 100 wounded by the end of the day. According to Joacim Chissano, the Prime Minister recently appointed by Frelimo, the commandos were "a handful of reactionaries" who had "escaped from the Portuguese Army and launched an attack against the population."

The violence started with an incident in which a Portuguese soldier shoved a young black who was wearing a shirt decorated with the Frelimo flag. Later, two commandos threw a grenade into a group of Frelimo soldiers guarding the entrance to a daily newspaper. This attack led to exchanges of automatic weapon fire in the center of the city, between commandos and Frelimo soldiers along with regular Portuguese armed forces.

The violence spread into the outskirts of the city, particularly to the black section of Xipamnine, where residents put up a barricade and blocked off the route to the neighboring airport. By dawn rioting and gunfire was reported ended and the rebel Portuguese soldiers withdrawn to ships bound for Portugal.

The "commandos" who were responsible for instigating the violence are Portuguese soldiers who, under the previous fascist regime, specialized in fighting against the guerrilla liberation forces in Portugal's African colonies. The number still living secretly in Mozambique is not known. Only two months ago a white extremist rebellion in Lourenco-Marques failed in its attempt to end Frelimo influence and form a white minority government. --30--

GREEK GOV'T EXILES FORMER JUNTA LEADERS; CHARGE PAPADOPOULOS, 25 OTHERS, WITH 1973 MURDER OF 34 DEMONSTRATORS

ATHENS (LNS)--Former junta strongman George Papadopoulos and four other leaders of the 1967 military coup in Greece were arrested on October 23 and exiled to the small Aegean island of Kea. In a brief announcement, the government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis said that the five "are engaged in conspiratorial activities, which cause uneasiness and create conditions threatening the peace."

Though the specific activities of the former ruling junta members were not detailed, it is believed that the government was making certain that the first national elections in Greece in more than ten years would go as scheduled. Many government officials have been warning for weeks that remnants of the military junta might try to cancel or disrupt the November 17 balloting.

The seizure of the junta leaders seems to indicate that Karamanlis bowed to pressure from leftist opposition who have criticized him for going too easy on the men who ruled Greece by terror and force more than seven years. A week earlier Karamanlis announced the first criminal charges against junta members. Papadopoulos and 25 other police and military officers--including the former head of the Greek intelligence service--were charged with the murder of at least 34 persons who were killed by the military and police during anti-junta rioting at the Athens Polytechnic School in November, 1973.

Since assuming office in July, Karamanlis has moved slowly in dismantling the junta apparatus, stating he feared that any drastic action would provoke military intervention. Until the announcement of the murder charges and the exile, Karamanlis had restricted himself to retiring top junta military commanders and transferring others to remote regions.

Karamanlis, who held the same post from 1955 to 1963, is a conservative who was asked to step in as Premier when the military junta fell after its clumsy coup of Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios in July of this year. The long repressed anti-junta feelings of the Greek people and the strength of leftist organizations--now legal after seven years underground--have forced Karamanlis to take these steps against the former junta bosses.

--30--

"I have never thought of my life as divided between poetry and politics. I am a Chilean who...has known the misfortunes and difficulties of national existence and who has taken part in each sorrow and joy of the people. I am not a stranger to them, I come from them, I am of the people. I come from a working class family...I have never been with those in power and have always felt that my vocation and my duty was to serve the Chilean people in my actions and in my poetry. I have lived singing and defending them." --Pablo Neruda, 1970

(See graphics section)

7 S. VIETNAMESE STUDENTS THREATENED WITH DEPORTATION; FACE IMPRISONMENT & TORTURE IN SAIGON

LIBERATION News Service

LOS ANGELES (LNS)--Seven South Vietnamese students who are outspoken critics of the Thieu regime and the war in Indochina are currently fighting deportation proceedings ordered by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). If forced to return to Saigon, they are certain to face imprisonment and torture for their opposition views. Yet, in June, on the advice of the U.S. State Department, the INS denied their request for political asylum.

Alarmed by the opposition that has grown among these and other South Vietnamese students in the U.S., the Saigon administration retaliated by calling back the seven students' passports. In some of the cases the Saigon consulate directly requested the U.S. government to suspend the students' Agency for International Development (AID) scholarships and urge them to return to Saigon immediately.

"It (the Saigon government) wants to punish them," explained the students' attorney, Frank Pestana of L.A. "It wants to stop their voices here. That's for certain."

The seven students include two women: Cao Thi My Doc, and Doan Thi Nam Hau; and five men: Nguyen Huu An, Vu Ngoc Con, Nguyen Hoang, Bui Van Dao, and Nguyen Dan Yen Truc.

During the course of their studies in the U.S., all actively voiced their opposition to the Thieu regime in Saigon and to its unpopular and anti-democratic policies. In June of 1972, when the war and the American bombings of Vietnam were greatly escalated, these seven, along with 14 other Vietnamese students, presented a letter to the Saigon Consulate General in San Francisco protesting the repression of political opposition in Saigon.

Since then they have participated in teach-ins and various other educational activities, calling for peace, independence, and self-determination for their nation.

In their request for political asylum in the U.S., the students pointed out that their lives would be in danger if they returned to South Vietnam. They submitted to the INS a 500 page document about the nature of the Saigon regime's torture and repression--taken from U.S. newspapers, the Congressional Record, and the testimony of American citizens who have visited South Vietnam.

In spite of all this evidence, the State Department's "Advisory Opinion" issued to the INS claimed: 1) the students will face no repression if they use the "legal channels" available to them; and 2) the students don't want to return to South Vietnam and rebuild their country, but simply want to stay in the United States.

Both these assertions are disputed by the students. "We have applied for political asylum only temporarily," said one of the students, Doan Thi Nam Hau, in an interview. "We do not wish to stay here permanently. All of us want very much to go home--once the Paris Peace Agreement (18 months old) is

being implemented and we know we will be safe.

"In South Vietnam today there are over 100,000 political prisoners, according to Amnesty International," she noted. "And from within South Vietnam, the Committee to Reform the Prison System says that there are over 200,000 (the highest number yet). All of these should have been released according to the Paris Peace Agreement which was signed early in 1973....Everyone who dares to speak about the regime is arrested, locked in jails, and subject to various torture."

Even the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee states, in a report on the 1974 Foreign Aid Bill, that "The existence of political prisoners [in South Vietnam] is beyond reasonable dispute...and substantiated accounts of cases of mistreatment and torture of such prisoners has been authoritatively reported."

A recent article in the New York Times also reported that "Those expressing anti-war sentiments have long been targets of police scrutiny, both because such views are regarded as Communist...and for fear that they will spread among a war-weary population."

During deportation hearings held on August 15, September 13, and October 4, the students presented additional evidence of the Thieu government's widespread and continuing repression of political opponents, citing specific individual cases.

Cao Thi Moc, one of the students, testified that in 1969 a Saigon Court Martial sentenced students (who were not even present for the trial) to six years in prison for their peace activities in foreign countries.

In such cases political asylum is provided for under Artical 243(h) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act: "The Attorney General is authorized to withhold deportation of any alien ...to any country in which in his opinion the alien would be subject to persecution on account of...political opinion." In the deportation hearings currently underway, the Immigration Judge and the District Commissioner of INS are exercising the power of the Attorney General and can grant asylum.

In addition, the United States could grant political asylum under Article 33 of the United Nations Convention on Refugees, ratified in 1968, which states that "No contracting state shall expell or return a refugee where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of political opinion."

In addition to the seven, other South Vietnamese students, whose passports were denied extension by the Saigon government for political reasons, face similar deportation proceedings in the future.

Nguyen Quoc Luu, for example, a graduate student at UCLA, was arrested on August 28 and held for several days at the El Centro Detention

Center (near the U.S.-Mexican border) for alleged passport violations. Luu had twice tried, unsuccessfully, to get his passport renewed by the Saigon Consulate General in San Francisco. On one occasion the Consul General conceded, "Yes, I am violating the Peace Agreement. Go ahead and write Saigon and tell them I am repressing you."

The Saigon regime acts similarly in countries other than the United States. "It is well known that students coming from South Vietnam are subject to continual repression on the part of the government of the Republic of Vietnam," wrote the Union of South Vietnamese Students in France on behalf of the seven students facing deportation in the U.S.

"For the sole reason of having expressed his ideas in favor of peace in Vietnam, a South Vietnamese student living abroad can be subject to all sorts of reprisals, in particular to the immediate withdrawal of his passport and the abrupt termination of his studies.

"Under such circumstances it is obvious that a student forced to return to his country stands to be sent to one of the prisons where tens of thousands of our fellow citizens are still detained in the most atrocious conditions."

* * *

The Vietnamese students ask for the support of the American people in their struggle against deportation. Already hundreds of individuals and organizations have written letters, attended hearings, and picketed in support of the students. The next hearing is scheduled for November 13, when witnesses will be introduced on behalf of all seven students to testify on political repression and political prisoners in South Vietnam.

People are urged to write letters to their Congresspeople asking them to demand that INS District Director Joseph Sureck grant the students political asylum. Letters should also be sent directly to Joseph Sureck, District Director of INS, 300 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Ca. 90010.

In addition, people can write INS Commissioner Leonard Chapman, Attorney General William Saxbe, and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger--all in Washington D.C.

Any information regarding the repression and terror of Thieu's police state should be included in the letters, and a copy of all correspondence should be sent to the students' lawyer--Frank Pestana, 619 S. Bonnie Brae St., Los Angeles, Ca. 90057.

--30--

[Thanks to the Indochina Peace Campaign for much of the information in this story. Thanks also to Doan Thi Nam Hau.]

DEAR FOLKS,

If you have any ideas on the kinds of things on the economy you would like to see us write, let us know. We're trying to get a grasp on what's happening, but it would be good to know what kind of information you would find the most useful.

Page 5

LIBERATION News Service

NEW ANTI-GAY LAWS IN PUERTO RICO INCLUDES LESBIANS, OUTLAWS GAY BARS

SAN JUAN (LNS)--A new criminal code prohibiting relations between gay women will go into effect in Puerto Rico on January 22, 1975. The present code, which is 72 years old, already prohibits relations between gay men.

The new laws will also outlaw the operation of places where gays congregate. Police superintendent Astor Calero has announced that police plan to enforce the new anti-gay laws.

"The police must see to it that the laws of the country are upheld," said Calero in an interview done in October by Pa'Fuera (Come Out), the newspaper of the Gay Pride Community in San Juan.

Under existing laws, two gay men--both "consenting"--who engage in sexual acts can face up to ten years in prison. If two gay men simply agree to enter into a sexual relationship they can be accused of conspiracy and sentenced to six months in jail and/or a \$500 fine.

According to Pa'Fuera, however, the code is rarely enforced. When Calero was asked how he planned to enforce the even more extensive new laws, he indicated that there would be crackdowns on places where gays congregate.

"The police have their methods of investigating these cases," he said, adding "when the time comes, we will apply them (the anti-gay laws)."

A Pa'Fuera editorial explains that since present codes do not prohibit the existence of gay bars, for instance, the "police have resorted to harassment over liquor licenses, serving minors etc., with gun toting police agents arriving en masse to make inspections.

"The obvious intention is scaring off clients, the majority of which are still very much in the closet. But under the new code police will need no excuse."

--30--

MIR PUBLISHES CLANDESTINE INFORMATION BULLETIN

NEW YORK (LNS)--The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) of Chile has published an information bulletin providing news of the situation under the military junta. Titled "Desde Chile" (Since Chile), the 22 page booklet is the first of what MIR says will be regular communications that will counter the "idyllic image of peace in our country [that] is transmitted by the press."

Though published clandestinely by MIR, Desde Chile "expresses not only the philosophy of the MIR" but of "all the sectors of the resistance in Chile". Its sections include news of repression and resistance not reported by the Chilean press as well as details of the economic and political situation within the country.

To obtain a copy write: Boletín Informativos, Box 6526, Station A, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

(#652)

October 26, 1974 more

from: Chile Documentation Centre, A News and Information Service, Box 1393, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada 306 527-9541.

The Chile Documentation Center is a research collective. Our purpose is to collect accurate, up to date information about events in Chile, especially having to do with the repression and the trials. This information is then edited and sent to several hundred contacts in Canada, most of which are radio and television stations and daily newspapers.

We have prepared a four page tabloid to publicize the bloody coup of more than a year ago. If you would like bulk copies, we can send them to you at 10¢ each for any up to 100 copies; 8¢ for more than 100 copies.

Write to Barry Lypton at the above address.

from: The Radical Alliance of Social Service Workers, P.O. Box 70, Gracie Square Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10028

The Radical Alliance of Social Service Workers (RASSW) came into being as a response to the need for a radical organization in the social work field.

RASSW is presenting a series of public forums to present an analysis of the impact of social forces on social problems such as Poverty and the Welfare System, the Health Care Delivery System, the Child Care System and a look towards Socialist Models of Human Service.

For further information about when the next forum will be and/or the organization, Write the above address.

from: The Emergency Committee to Defend Democracy in Chile, San Jose, Calif.

The verses of Uruguayan composer and performer Daniel Vigiletti appear on a set of cards produced by artist, Hilary, as a contribution to the Chilean resistance.

The cards are printed in three and four colors. Each contains a verse in Spanish on the face with English translation on the back.

All labor has been donated by the artist. All profits from the sale of these cards will be sent to the Comité Nacional de Solidaridad y Apoyo a Chile in Mexico City. This committee is led by Hortensia Allende.

The cards are available for three for one dollar from Hilary Langhorst, P.O. Box 1991, St. James Station, San Jose, Calif. 95109. Quantity rates are available to booksellers and others interested.

from: Venceremos Brigade, GPO Box 3169, New York, N.Y. 10001

The Venceremos Brigade is now accepting applications for the 8th contingent of the Brigade to Cuba.

The 8th contingent will leave in March 1975 to spend two months in Cuba. For six weeks, brigadistas work with Cuban students and workers in helping to build the new town of Los Naranjos, part of a cattle raising and citrus growing plan outside of Havana.

During this work period, the North American brigadistas live with Cubans in a camp near the work site. In addition to cultural presentations, the brigadistas receive talks from various ministries and mass organizations. There is also a two week trip across Cuba after the work period.

Applications for those interested in going to Cuba will be accepted through November by regional committees located throughout the country.

In selecting Brigade members, Regional Committees look for people who are involved in the many sectors of the progressive movement. These include people who are active in popular movements, such as trade union movements, the fight for decent housing and health care, movements against inflation, movements for the rights of national minorities, etc. They also include people who belong to organizations which promote anti-imperialist and socialist ideas as a part of their program.

When brigadistas return from Cuba, they are encouraged to maintain a working-year-round relationship with the Brigade in their city.

If you are interested in going on the Brigade or would like more info., write the above address.

from: The Gray Panthers, National, 3700 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

The national Gray Panthers will hold a one-day conference in New York on November 9th at the Central Presbyterian Church, 593 Park Avenue. Registration starts at 9:00 AM.

The theme "Age is Opportunity" sets the tone for the Conference. Maggie Kuhn, National Convener and Founder of the Gray Panthers will be the keynote speaker. A panel will focus on "Fixed Income, the Struggle to Live", and will be moderated by Dr. Cameron Hall. Panel members include, among others, a Health/Pac staff analyst and researcher of Federal and National Health Programs.

Four action-oriented workshops will be held in the afternoon. The workshops are titled: Nursing Homes; East Side Concerns, which presents opportunity for action on the East Side; Agism; and Media Watch, which will cover discrimination and stereotyping.

For more information, contact Ms. Lydia Bragger, (212) 368-3761.

*****END OF RMBB FOR TODAY*****

[See graphics to go with the following]

MOVEMENT GROWS TO SAVE SARAH BAD HEART BULL;
"BOTH RACISM AND SEXISM ARE AT WORK IN THIS CASE"

LIBERATION News Service

PIERRE, S.D. (LNS)--In the midst of all the publicity given the Wounded Knee trials, a related case--that of Sarah Bad Heart Bull--has been largely ignored. One of three people recently sentenced to prison terms for taking part in protests in Custer, South Dakota in 1973, Sarah Bad Heart Bull is now being held in the maximum security wing of a mental hospital in Yankton. (South Dakota has no maximum security women's prison.)

And according to Paula Giese of the American Indian Movement's (AIM) Free Sarah Committee, "There's every likelihood she'll have to serve full sentence [three years]."

"Both racism and sexism are at work in Sarah's case," Giese explained. "It's clear in how difficult it's been to get attention to Sarah and the whole Custer incident. The media has ignored it and paid attention to famous males."

To remedy the situation, the Free Sarah Committee--composed mainly of AIM women--is organizing a petition drive, attempting to collect a million signatures to take to South Dakota officials. A demonstration has also been planned for November 1 in Pierre, South Dakota to demand the release of Sarah and her co-defendants--Robert High Eagle and Kenneth Dahl--and the dropping of the rest of the Custer charges. Both Marlon Brando and Harry Belafonte are scheduled to appear at the rally--which, it was hoped, would help to attract many non-AIM people from outside the state.

Emphasizing the need for publicity, Giese pointed out that in the related Wounded Knee trials, the defense has won victories only when the trials had been highly publicized.

Sarah Bad Heart Bull is a 46-year-old Oglala Sioux from the Pine Ridge Reservation. She is the mother of eight children, six of whom are living. Her oldest son, Verlyn Dale, was shot by a white man in White Clay, Nebraska in February, 1974.

"My oldest son, he's been with me all my life," Sarah said during an interview after her sentencing. "I worked my ass off in a bar, bartending and cooking. A dollar an hour. I worked 9, 10, 11 hours a night to send him money in Allen, Nebraska, to help him out. Well it didn't do any good. He got shot."

Less than one year before that, another son, Wesley, had been killed. It was this first killing that triggered the Custer protests for which Sarah is now imprisoned.

On January 20, 1973, twenty-year old Wesley Bad Heart Bull was stabbed and killed outside of a bar in Buffalo Gap by a white businessman, Darald Schmitz. Although Robert High Eagle, a witness to the stabbing, said it was deliberate and unprovoked, Schmitz claimed he acted in self defense. He was charged with the minimum homicide charge in South Dakota--second degree manslaughter.

In objection to such a light charge, Sarah

Bad Heart Bull, Robert High Eagle, and other witnesses to the slaying went to the county courthouse in Custer on the morning of February 6 to meet with District Attorney Richard Gates. Although Gates had previously agreed to meet with all of them to discuss the charges, he spoke only to High Eagle.

"It's just your word against his"[the white man, Darald Schmitz] said Gates, refusing to change the charge from manslaughter to murder.

At 1:00 p.m., a caravan of approximately 200 unarmed Indian people arrived in the town of Custer, at which point Russell Means and four other AIM members were admitted to talk with District Attorney Gates.

By 1:30 or so, a group of about 50 Indians had gathered at the foot of the courthouse steps, which were surrounded by heavily armed police. Sarah Bad Heart Bull walked up the steps to ask if she and the four witnesses to her son's slaying could enter.

While the crowd watched, the police grabbed her and proceeded to choke and beat her, and finally arrested her. As AIM members inside the courthouse were forced to leave, highway patrolmen and more sheriffs joined the police outside. They attacked the protesters with clubs and then with tear gas, mace and water-hoses.

By the time the gas and smoke had cleared hours later, the Chamber of Commerce had been burned to the ground, two police cars and the courthouse were severely damaged by smoke and fire, and several Indian people and police had been injured. Over thirty Indians were eventually arrested and charged with arson, felonious riot, and assault against police officers.

Sarah Bad Heart Bull, Delala Beane, Kenneth Dahl, Robert High Eagle, and David Hill were among those arrested, and they were the first of the Custers cases to come to trial.

During jury selection, Judge Joseph Bottum decided to grant each of the defendants only two peremptory challenges. When one of the defense lawyers read a statement protesting the ruling, he was fined and jailed for 24 hours. He was the only Indian of the 3 defense lawyers.

The next day that the court was in session, the spectators who were mostly Indians refused to rise when Bottum entered the courtroom. Bottum ordered the courtroom cleared and then he left. The Sioux Falls Tactical Police Force then locked the doors and attacked the audience with mace and clubs.

Several Indians had to be hospitalized, and David Hill--one of the defendants--suffered a permanent eye injury. His case was later separated from those of the other defendants because he was unable to continue with the trial.

The trial continued in a heavily secured makeshift courtroom in the Sioux Falls Civil Defense Building outside of town. Here there was no room for spectators, except for the press and the defendants' immediate family.

The jury found Robert High Eagle, Kenneth Dahl and Sarah Bad Heart Bull guilty. (Delala Beane's case had been separated from the others when she injured her back in an accident.)

On July 29, Bottum sentenced High Eagle and Dahl to 5-7 years in prison, and Sarah Bad Heart Bull to 1-3 years, and revoked their bonds.

Sarah was given only 24 hours to find homes for her four younger children. In an interview after the sentencing, she said: "I went outside and the kids were all crying, but you know it hurt so bad I couldn't even cry. And just to hear Joe Bottum sentence me like that. I thought at least he'd give me probation, but he didn't. 'One to three years. And take her right now.' And then my attorney stepped up and said she has children out in the car, which I did, four of them, and they bawled their heads off.

"And then I thought, why cry? That man can cry one of these days himself. I'll never cry at what he sentenced me, I never will. But when I'm in my own cell, I'll cry. I won't cry in front of Janklow [the prosecutor]. I'm woman enough. I can take what they give me. . . . He has no feeling and no heart, but I have a heart for my children. And I get put away and locked up in my cell and think about what's happening to my daughters and my little ones. If [Verlyn Dale] were alive he would take care of all these little kids and I would never have to worry."

However, despite attempts by the Welfare Department to separate the Bad Heart Bull children and place them in white foster homes, the children are being cared for by an Indian family.

* * * * *

The three Custer defendants--Bad Heart Bull, High Eagle and Dahl--appealed their sentences, but their motion to be released on bond during the appeal was denied. When asked to show cause as to why Sarah should not be freed on bond, Bottum asserted "She is a dangerous criminal." In an upcoming habeas corpus hearing, the government must either prove that she should be kept in prison, or release her.

* * * * *

The Free Sarah Committee needs contributions to help free Sarah Bad Heart Bull and the other Custer defendants. These can be sent to the Free Sarah Committee, National AIM, Box 3677, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 (612) 227-0651. Petition blanks and leaflets can also be obtained from the committee at that address.

-30-

DO YOU EXPECT FORD TO MAKE AN APPEARANCE IN YOUR AREA? WE WOULD LIKE TO WRITE UP ANY PROTESTS DONE IN HIS HONOR. PLEASE CALL US (COLLECT IF YOU DON'T HAVE MONEY) AND LET US KNOW ABOUT THEM, PHOTOGRAPHS WOULD BE NICE TOO.

ATTICA MEMORIAL BOOK AVAILABLE FROM ATTICA BROTHERS LEGAL DEFENSE

BUFFALO, N.Y. (LNS) -- "Fighting Back! Attica Memorial Book 1974," put out by Attica Brothers Legal Defense, marks the third anniversary of the 1971 massacre at Attica Prison, in which 43 people were killed.

"We want the world to know that this is not only a fight for the Attica Brothers, this is a fight for the survival as well as the dignity of everyone," says a concluding passage.

The over 100 page full-sized booklet contains photographs, artwork, statements, poems, letters, and memorials to those killed--all the result of a collective effort of the Attica Brothers Legal Defense and those supporting them.

The book begins with the story of the Attica rebellion, mentioning past struggles and relating the uprising to liberation movements world-wide, like those in Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Indochina, Korea and Chile.

"Attica is in no sense extraordinary," writes one Attica Brother, explaining that it is common "for people to rebel, for people of all colors and ideologies to unite. When a human is driven to such a point of demoralization and infliction of brutalization, it is only natural that he or she rebel seeking alleviation of oppression."

In addition to statements from the Attica Brothers, people like George Jackson, Malcolm X and Ho Chi Minh are quoted throughout.

Besides discussing the rebellion and the oppression of Third World and poor people, sections include a wide range of related issues, including Rockefeller's responsibility in the massacre, the oppression of women, and various aspects of capitalist economy and colonialism.

The Attica Brother Legal Defense and those who helped work on the book note that "this struggle began long before the rebellion at Attica and it will continue until victory has been attained." People are urged to "come to the courtrooms, demonstrate in the streets, and do whatever you can to free the Attica Brothers and all political prisoners. This demand cannot be compromised. It is unconditional."

* * *

"Fighting Back Attica Memorial Book 1974" can be obtained for \$2.00 from the Attica Brothers Legal Defense, 147 Franklin St., Buffalo, N.Y., phone--(716) 856-0302.

-30-

"*Militants . . . forced a confrontation and carried out cold-blooded killings.*"

--Nelson Rockefeller on September 13, 1971, before it was revealed that the state assault force, and not the prisoners, had carried out the killings.

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(See packets #546, 602 and 610 for background. See this packet and #610 for graphics).

TRIAL BEGINS FOR 8 GUARDSMEN INDICTED
IN KENT STATE KILLINGS; "NOTHING'S HAPPENING
TO THE HIGHER UPS"

LIBERATION News Service

The ultimate culprit was Richard Nixon. His arrogant attack on 'campus bums' created the atmosphere and set the stage for these killings. We know much more now than we suspected then about the Cambodia incursion, the secret warfare and the deliberate mendacities that accompanied it. We know now that it was not just a question of War or Peace, but whether constitutional government was to be replaced by secret Presidential dictatorship. This is the larger cause for which the Kent State Four died.

What we still need to know, and what the Grand Jury ought to find out, is the full extent of White House involvement. Just how widespread were the Administration's undercover activities in our colleges, and to what degree were the campus disorders of the sixties provoked by undercover agents? The 'Water-gate' on campus has yet to be explored.

--I. F. Stone

CLEVELAND, Ohio (LNS)--More than four years after the killing of four students and the wounding of nine others at a demonstration at Kent State protesting the U.S. invasion of Cambodia, eight National Guardsmen are on trial for their role in the shootings. The eight were indicted last May by a federal grand jury on charges of violating the civil rights of the protesting students and willfully intimidating and assaulting them.

The trial, which began jury selection on Monday, October 21, will focus on the guilt or innocence of the eight former Guardsmen, but observers are hoping that it will also shed new light on many still unanswered questions surrounding the incident.

Specifically, were the shootings premeditated? Was there a conspiracy among the Guardsmen? Was there any order to open fire, and who fired the first shot or shots -- was there any FBI involvement?

Furthermore, were the Guardsmen really endangered by the students, as they claimed? What responsibility must be borne by "higher-ups" such as then-Ohio Governor James Rhodes who ordered the rally broken up, or National Guard commanders? And finally, why did it take more than three years for a federal grand jury to investigate the incident?

While the Kent State tragedy has been one of the most extensively investigated events in American history, all of the investigations have fallen short of answering these questions and explaining what happened.

Certain facts, however, remain beyond dispute.

On April 30, 1970, Richard Nixon announced that U.S. ground combat troops had begun a "limited incursion" into Cambodia. The next day, at over 300 universities and colleges, thousands of students and youths gathered to protest this escalation of the Vietnam War.

At Kent State, the next few days were marked by an escalation of student protest -- the burning of the ROTC building May 2, and the immediate calling in of the state National Guard by Kent Mayor Satrom.

On Sunday, May 3, 1970, Governor Rhodes told a Kent, Ohio press conference:

"We're going to employ every force of law that we have under our authority . . . We are going to employ every weapon possible.

"The same group that we're dealing with here today--and there are three or four of them--they only have one thing in mind and that is to destroy higher education in Ohio . . .

"These people just move from one campus to the other and terrorize a community. They're worse than the Brownshirts and the Communist element and also the night riders and the vigilantes. They're the worst type of people that we harbor in America."

The day following Governor Rhode's press conference, the members of the 107 regiment, troop G, of the Ohio National Guard shot and killed four students at Kent State University.

While the details of the shooting remain unresolved, the basic outline of what happened at Kent State on May 4, 1970 is known.

At about noon, the Guardsmen moved across a large lawn called the Commons, to break up a rally. The Guardsmen fired tear gas cannisters at the students, some of whom threw them back. The students, who were also throwing rocks, retreated down Blanket Hill, most of them into a nearby parking lot.

Troop G and Company A followed them down the hill and took up positions on the football practice field.

On the practice field, the Guardsmen knelt and aimed their rifles at the students. One Guardsman, still unidentified but probably an officer, fired his pistol once into the air. The Guardsmen then marched back up the hill, turned and fired a volley that lasted 13 seconds. Allison Krause, Sandy Schuer, Jeff Miller, and Bill Schroeder were killed as a result of the shooting. At least nine other students were wounded.

* * *

In the immediate aftermath of the Kent State tragedy, protests escalated at campuses across the country. And these, too, were often met with violence. On May 14, Mississippi police and highway patrol at Jackson State College shot and killed two students and wounded seven others.

The President's Commission on Campus Unrest--convened shortly after--found that the Kent State shootings were unnecessary, but it declined to fix the blame.

A special state grand jury completely exonerated the Guardsmen, issued a report that blamed students and the university administration, and indicted 25 students, faculty members, and non-students. The report was later ordered destroyed by a federal judge and charges against most of the 25 were dropped for lack of evidence.

In 1970, John Mitchell, then U.S. Attorney General, declined to convene a federal grand jury, and he held to this decision throughout his term despite strong public pressure for an investigation. Only in 1973--3 years after the killings--did Attorney General Elliot Richardson reverse this decision and order a new investigation by the Justice Department.

(#652)

October 26, 1974

more...

This led to the empaneling of a federal grand jury in Cleveland last December, which issued indictments of the eight former guards in March.

Five Guardsmen are charged with firing rifles in the direction of the demonstrators--including the four who died and eight of the wounded. If convicted of killing the students (a felony), the men could be sentenced to life imprisonment.

The three other former Guardsmen are charged only with firing shotguns at the demonstrators. Since none of the four students who died were shot by a shot-gun, they face a maximum penalty of one year in prison and a \$1,000 fine.

The grand jury did not, however, charge Guardsmen with conspiracy or indict Governor James Rhodes.

Nor were indictments handed down against any of the National Guard's officers--one of whom, Major General Sylvester Del Corso, had scooped up rocks in full view of his troops and thrown them back at students, only two days before the shootings.

Thirty minutes before the troops opened fire, another general, Robert H. Canterbury, gave the order to disperse the peaceful rally at noon, remarking as he did so, "These students are going to have to find out what law and order is all about." But he was not indicted either.

The federal grand jury indictments failed also to mention Terry Norman--an undercover FBI informer who was with the Guardsmen at the time of the shootings. In a letter written by an Ohio National Guard commander, Norman was implicated as having fired the first shot in the 13-second long hail of fire. And other Guardsmen said in an interview that they saw a campus policeman seize a gun from Norman, who had been issued press photographer credentials for the demonstration. The policeman exclaimed, "My god, it's been fired."

"The indictments themselves are just a symbol of the way the American system really works--blaming the subordinates and not the higher ups," said Dean Kahler in response to the Grand Jury conclusions. Kahler is one of the students who was shot at Kent State. He is paralyzed from the waist down.

And his response to the trial now beginning is much the same. "Nothing really's going to come out of it. They can't try someone four years after it happened . . . It's absurd. They should've tried them then.

"And they shouldn't be the ones being tried in the first place," he continued. "It should be the people who ordered them there . . . If you're standing around with loaded guns, something's going to happen. They're just people."

Since the grand jury was never terminated, it is still--at least theoretically--in a position to hand out new indictments, particularly if new information should emerge from the trial. But observers are not overly optimistic.

"It's like the Calley trial," stated Dean Kahler, "Nothing's happening to the higher-ups."

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Thanks to Phillip Semas, Dean Kahler, Chip Berlet, and Paz Cohen, for much of the information in this article.

BE SURE TO SEND US YOUR PAPERS FOLKS. AND LET US KNOW IF ANYTHING IS HAPPENING IN YOUR AREA!*****

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LIBERATION News Service

(#652)

INEZ GARCIA SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS TO LIFE FOR KILLING RAPIST; JUDGE, JURY & PROSECUTION REFUSE TO ACKNOWLEDGE RAPE

MONTEREY, Calif(LNS)--Inez Garcia, convicted of second degree murder for shooting and killing the man who held her down while another man raped her, has been sentenced to five years-to-life in prison.

"The case of Inez Garcia is related to all women. Women are raped daily, hourly, everywhere in this country and throughout the world. Without the right to defend ourselves we are essentially powerless to stop the rape of ourselves and our sisters," points out Inez Garcia's Defense Committee.

Inez has received wide support from women in the area, especially from women involved in anti-rape groups. "I don't want sympathy," Inez told her defense committee. "I did what was right."

One of the men on the jury, when asked after the trial if a woman could claim self-defense if she killed a man while he was raping her, answered, "No. Because the guy's not trying to kill her, he's just trying to screw her and give her a good time. To get off(on self-defense) a guy would have to do bodily harm, and giving a girl a screw isn't doing bodily harm."

Inez Garcia, a thirty-year-old woman of Cuban-Puerto Rican background, was living with her eleven year-old son in Soledad at the time of the rape in order to be near her husband, who is in prison there. Although she can neither read nor write, she actively worked on her defense.

To Inez and the women supporting her, rape was clearly the issue in the trial. But, Judge Stanley Lawson, along with the prosecution, claimed that rape was not proven, and that it was irrelevant to the murder charge.

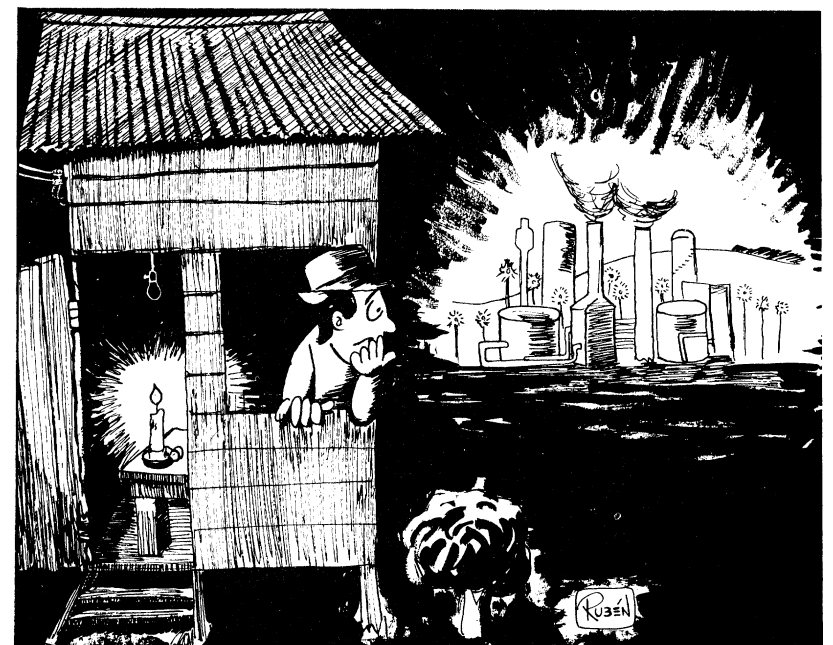
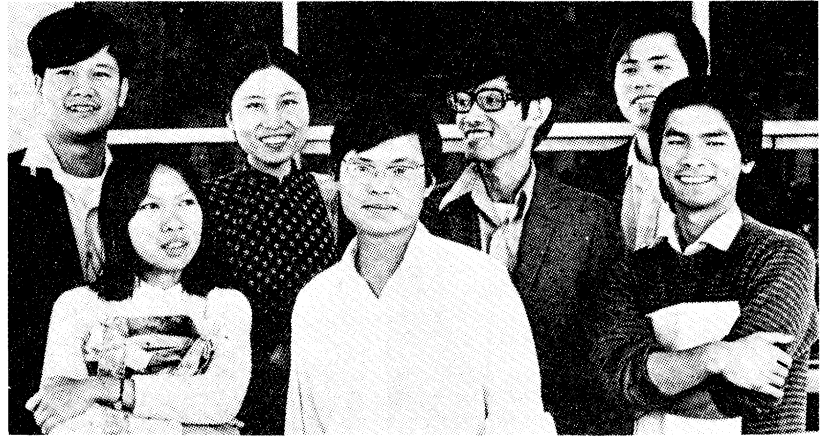
On the evening of March 19, 1974, Miguel Jimenez and Luis Castillo, who were drunk and belligerent, came to Inez's apartment looking for her roommate, Alfred Mandrano. When Alfred arrived, they fought with him. After Alfred left to clean up, Inez tried to get the two men to leave her house, but they forced her to the back of the house where they beat her and raped her.

When Inez returned to her home, she was in a state of shock, shame and anger. At that point, the two men phoned her, threatening to harm her if she didn't leave town. She then loaded her 22 caliber rifle and went to find the two rapists.

When she found the men, they were again beating up Alfred. After Jimenez threw a knife in her direction, Inez shot and killed him. Seventeen minutes has elapsed since the rape.

The prosecution claimed that there was no rape, and that Alfred fought with the two men about drugs. Alfred was charged as an accomplice in the killing, and the prosecution case mainly centered around him. However, the statements of the prosecution's two main witnesses, Cristefero Solis, a man who had been in the apartment, and the rapist, Luis Castillo, contradicted each other and their own earlier testimony. The police have refused to charge Castillo with rape. Jimenez's family is reported to be one of the most powerful in Soledad.

During prolonged questioning of a defense witness about Inez's character by the D.A., Inez shocked the Jury when she indignantly walked up to the judge's desk and demanded, "Why don't you just find me guilty and put me in jail. That's what you want anyway. I killed the fucking guy because I was raped and I'd kill him again today if I had to." (CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER*****)
October 26, 1974 end of copy, on to graphics



GRAPHIC CREDITS FOR THIS PAGE

You can cut these out and paste them with the graphic they refer to. See the back of this page for proper placement.

CI ARTHUR/LNS	INDOCHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN/LNS
CI ARTHUR/LNS	RARON WOLMAN
CI ARTHUR/LNS	

TOP RIGHT: Seven South Vietnamese students in the U.S. who face deportation hearings. They have actively criticized the war and the Thieu regime, and they face imprisonment if they have to return. They are, from left to right, Bui Van Dao, Doan Thi Nam Hau, Cao Thi My Loc, Nguyen Huu An, Nguyen Hoang, Vu Ngoc Gon, and Nguyen Dang Yen Truc.
GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 4.
CREDIT: Indochina Peace Campaign/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Inez Garcia and her son during her trial for murder of a man who raped her. She was found guilty of second degree murder and sentenced to five years-to-life.
GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 10.
CREDIT: Baron Wolman

BOTTOM RIGHT: Cartoon of Puerto Rican man with the electricity turned off in his house while a nearby refinery is bright with lights.
GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 2.
CREDIT: CLARIDAD/LNS

TOP LEFT: Sarah Bad Heart Bull and 200 other Indians went to Custer, South Dakota, February 6, 1973. They were demonstrating for justice in the slaying of her son. Sarah (at extreme right of photo) is being choked and hit by police. Robert High Eagle is reaching toward Sarah to try to help her. In the version of this photo that was distributed by UPI, Sarah is cropped out of the picture--making it appear that Robert High Eagle is leading a charge up the steps. Sarah was sentenced to three years in prison for participating in this demonstration.

SEE STORY ON PAGE 7.
CREDIT: NEBRASKA DISPATCH/LNS

MIDDLE LEFT: Housing project in Puerto Rico that is participating in boycott of electric bills. The electric bills for island residents have increased considerably in the past six months. Electricity costs a resident six times what it costs the U.S. industries there. The sign says Support the boycott.
GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 2.
CREDIT: CLARIDAD/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Man demonstrating in Puerto Rico against very high electric bills.
GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 2.
CREDIT: CLARIDAD/LNS